THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 30 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Subscribers have for Sale, at the Steam Mill, in Pittsburgh, a quantity of

BOARDS perfectly seasoned, Shingles and Lath; also, CASTINGS of various kinds, which we will dispose of in a very reasonable manner.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

December 9, 1811.

The Public will beware of Runaway

THOMAS DRAKE,

an apprentice to the Hatting business who made his escape on Novembe, 19th; he is about 5 feet 10 in high; clear of only two vices, drinking and gambling; his clothes were, a dark surtout coat, and corded trowsers. Pride and ingratitude are depicted in his features; he has some knowledge of the four first books of Euclid, and a Dictionary, which he is apt to use in conversation. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. Journeymen hatters in their useful society will treat him with that contempt he merits. Any person securing him in any jail in the United States, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, by giving me information by post.

DAVID CORREY,
Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

December 6, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 13th day of January next, the following real estate, to wit:

One messuage or tract of land whereon Nicholas Bausman resided at the time of his death, situate in St. Clair township, about 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh on the road to Redstone, containing about 300 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large and commodious dwelling house, still house, barn, etc.

One other tract of land near the above, called Work's place, about 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, containing 156 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land, in Versailles township, on Turtle creek and the great road to Greensburgh, anjoining lands of Adam Jacobs, now John M'Masters, and others, containing about 127 acres with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land in Plumb township, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Steel and others, containing 120 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

Two lots of ground in M'Keesport, being Nos. 18 and 213, with the appurtenances.

And also two lots of ground in Perry's town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, being Nos. 16 and 71, with the appurtenances—The property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, subject to the dower or thirds of Dorothy Trough, late the wife of said Nicholas Bausman, and to be sold by me.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

Terms made know at time of Sale.

A Man who understands the business of a

POTTER,

and the management of an

AIR FOUNDERY,

for casting Iron Ware, and can come well recommended as such, may hear of something to his advantage in Charlestown, Berkeley county, (Va.) A line addressed to the subscriber will be attended to. It is expected that the Foundery above alluded to will be ready for operation in two or three weeks.

JOS. DODDRIDGE.

Charlestown, *Dec.* 7, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than SIX months, are requested to came forward and make payment, in the space of ONE month, from this date, otherwise their accounts, will be put into the hands of a magistrate.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, Decem. 19, 1811.

SALT FOR WHISKEY.

I WILL give Salt now for Whiskey to be delivered in the spring. The exchange will be made on liberal terms.—Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsbargh, Nov. 27, 1111

PENMANSHIP.

MR. E. WORTHEN,

Presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and respectfully informs them that he will open a

WRITING SCHOOL,

in an upper room in a house owned by Mr. Spencer, next door to Mr. Beelen's, in Water Street, upon a *new, improved and systematic plan*, for the benefit of those who wish to be, or have their children instructed.

Ladies and gentlemen desirous of acquiring a fair hand writing in a short and easy way, will apply immediately, or they may miss the opportunity, as teaching by classes continues but a short time in a place.

Specimens of improvement made by those whom he has instructed, to their perfect satisfaction, may be seen at Mess. Patterson and Hopkins, Bookstore, Mr. Spencer's Tavern, or at his School Room, where gentlemen are invited to call and satisfy their curiosity

Persons of suitable age and tolerable capacity, may acquire fair Hand Writing in one course of fifteen exercises, one hour and an half at each

Pittsburgh, Dec 12, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject,
And utility of that Science.
Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
CHEMISTRY.
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopœdia.

Came to the farm of Springfield, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, a large black COW, has pieces sawed off her horns The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES O'HARA.

Dec. 13, 1811.

PORTRAIT PAINTING,

BY

J. COOK,

In the house of Mr. Spencer, next d Mr. Beelen's, Water Street.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1811

CHEMICAL LECTURES.

THE subscribers to Dr. AIGSTER'S Chemical Lectures are informed, that the regular Lectures on Chemistry will begin on Monday the 16th of December, at the Laboratory, corner of Smithfield and Second Streets, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be continued from that time every Monday, Friday and Saturday, at the same hour, and at the same place.

Further subscriptions will be received at the Laboratory.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1813.

NEW-YORK, Decem. 8.

By the elegant new ship Armata, capt. Leeds, the editors of the New-York-York Gazette have received, a file of London Courier to the 22d of October inclusive. They afford, only the subsequent articles.

LONDON, Octo. 21. This morning we received Moniteurs and other Paris papers to the 16th. They contain the details of Bonaparte's tour in Holland, and enable us to contradict the report circulated on Saturday of his returning to Paris on the 15th. He remained at Amsterdam at the date of the last accounts, and was expected to continue there for some days. His ulterior destination is not mentioned.

A large battering train is fitting at Woolwich; and 15,000,000 cartridges are fitting at Purfleet, which are intended, it is said, for the Baltic.

Dispatches from Lord Wellington and a Lisbon mail arrived this morning with letters and papers to the 13th.

The head quarters of our army are still at Frexada, and the enemy having retired from the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo, are at Placentia, Corea Salamanca. Our troops are going into cantonements, and no active operations are expected for some time to come. Soult was supposed to be on his way back to Estremadura to join Marmont: but a dispatch from Lord Wellington to the Portuguese government states that advices from Cadiz of the 14th ult. mentions him to have taken a westerly direction.

Our squadrons on the Basque Roads station, and our cruisers all along that part of the French coast, have been latterly most eminently succesful in the capture and destruction of the enemy's chase marces and coasting vessels of different descriptions, 28 of of which have been carried into Plymouth.

Another plan of a most destructive nature, is now in agitation, and has been brought forward by a Mr. Fane; and was a few days since, exhibited before the Lords of the Admiralty. It is a four pound shot, wrapped round with a prepared cotton, and made very hard, so as to appear like a large cannon ball—on firing of which, it has the usual effect of a cannon shot; but the moment it starts from the cannon's mouth it presents one solid mass of fire—and whatever it hits, whether rigging or hull of a ship, will immediately take fire.

The Prince regent will set off in a few days on a tour of military inspection thro' the county of Kent. His royal highness will be attended by a numerous staff, and will first review the troops and lines at Chatham, next the garrison of Canterbury, and afterwards the extensive fortifications at Dover, and the garrison therein, at which place the several regiments cantoned on the Kentish coast will also be assembled and reviewed.

BENNINGTON, Nov. 25—Buel, the collector of the Revenue, by whose direction Walker shot Mr. Brooks, near St. Albans Point not long since, has been arrested, and brought before a justice of the Peace, who after a long, careful, deliberate and partial examination of the cause, ordered him to be committed to prison, to take his trial before the next Supreme Court to be holden in the county, for Murder, and he was accordingly committed. Buel was then brought up by Habeas Corpus before two of the Judges of Franklin county court, who after a solemn hearing, decided that it was bailable offence, and ordered that Buel give bonds with securities in the sum of six thousand dollars for his appearance before the Supreme Court—this bail was procured, and Buel liberated from his confinement. Since the above transaction, Walker the immediate perpetrator of the horrid crime, who was not to be found, has come forth from his lurking place and surrendered himself up to the civil authority. This case will probably be disposed of similar to that of Buel; this amounts to an acquittal! they need not appear: the court can cancel the bonds down to a cent.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 29.—Villany Detected.—On Wednesday last Mr. John G Ladd, a respectable merchant of this town, received a letter from a person signing himself Wm. Page enclosing a check purporting to have been drawn by the Cashier of the Mechanics bank of Baltimore on the bank of Potomac for eight thousand five hundred fifty dollars, stating that he wished to invest the amount in flour, and that he shonld employ him to do the business for him. Mr. Ladd carried the check to the bank where it was regularly carried to his credit without any suspicion of its genuineness by Mr. Ladd or the bank officers. Yesterday a person by the name of Henery Gales presented to Mr. Ladd, an order from the aforesaid William Page for eight thousand five hundred dollars, being 50 dollars less than the original check, stating that he had changed his mind as to the purchase of flour as his vessel could not get here, and requesting him to pay the above to Mr. Gales. Mr. Ladd thought it strange that the order should be drawn for less than the check, but gave Mr. Gales his check for the amount of the order, and followed him to the bank. The teller of the bank was in the act of paying the check, when Mr. Ladd entered, and requested the original check might be examined, which on reference to by the cashier, was pronounced to be a forgery. While this was transacting Mr. Gales attempted to make his escape, but was immediately followed and taken, and we are happy to say, together with a companion of his has been committed to jail, to await the justice of his country for so dsring attempt at villainy.

FROM THE GLEANER,

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

"*Though now so cheap, the thing I fear,*
Will prove abominably dear."

THERE is wonderful magic in the word CHEAP. The news that a merchant has some articles very low, sets the whole neighbourhood agog. No matter the thing is wanted or not—it must be bought. And the worth of many a good plantation is squandred in the purchase of things, useless as the 5th wheel to a coach, merely because they are cheap.

My aunt Eunice, whose wisdom is of the best kind, for it is the wisdom of experience, used often to warn us, of the folly of buying things, because they were Cheap. In her younger days it was her province to tend the dairy, and every 5th cheese was her own perquisite. She had got an hundred weight, and as John Cartright had attended her home two Sunday nights running from the singing school, and absolutely had pressed her hand a little, as he bid her good night, she had no doubt but John intended to make love to her. Not knowing when he might pop the question, she resolved to be in some little state of preparation. So to market she went with her cheese, intending with the avails to lay in some little necessary articles against an emergency.

New-York from Applebury lies S. S. W. two days journey when the roads are good. Aunt Eunice had never been to the city before, but had often heard of the amazing cheapness of things there. Her cheese yielded her in good silver money, two pounds ten shillings, to a farthing. Who so happy as she. Methinks I see her now, tripping along Broadway—her cheeks rudierthan a pairmain—her hair dressed in the fashion of those days, with a high commode, a little a one side, looking so jaunty. Then her stays were laced unusually tight, shewing her waist, slender as the cream churn. Her stockings were of her own knitting and whiter than the lilly; and her hig-heel'd shoes gave her an air of lightness and majesty. As memory rolls back the wheels of time, and opens to my ken the scenes of youth, other objects *in mingled light and shade*, rise to my to my view. I see, all glowing with health and beauty, the smile of one, whose smile was life and love. The song that cheered my boy-hood reverberates on memory's ear. But the form of beauty is lost in darkness, and her voice is hushed in the the tomb. There too, beloved Aunt, and thou, old Robert, must ere long mingle your dust with hers—and your hearts that still beat so cheerly, become still and cold as the clods of the valley. Ye who have loved * * * * * but whither do I wander.

From shop to shop my Aunt roved. A new thimble—bright as silver, cost but six-pence, and she bought it.—Fans—ribbons—trinkets and gewgaws, which her judgement did not approve, she still purchased because they came so very low. She was not aware how fast her money wasted.—When a little tired of running, and satiated with novelties, she returned to her lodgings, and sat downto count her cash, how great was her disappointment, to find more than three fourths of it squandred on things of no value!—Poor girl! she could not purchase half the articles she had deemed indispensible! She would sometimes tell the story her self, but did not like very well to be told of it.—But being half in love, and having of course an itch for scribling poetry she wrote an essay on the subject, from which my motto is extracted.

When I see men leaving their business, and crouding to a vendue, when there is not a single article to be sold, they really want; but wasting their time, drinking and bidding, because things go cheap:—

When I see a young woman changing her tow cloth for a parasol instead of a petticoat, or six dollar bonnet instead of a bed-tick, I would give a pinch of my best rappee, if some kind friend would whisper them.

"Though now so *cheap*, the things I fear,
Will in the *end* prove monstrous *dear*.

But of all cheap things that in the end prove *dear*, Raisors and Schoolmasters are the most abominable.—One will mangle your face—the other will mangle the education and morals of your children. In too many neighbourhoods, the *price* and not the *qualifications*, of a master is looked at. For the difference of three dollars a month, a man of sense and learning will be displaced to make way for a booby.

Listen to old Robert. The future usefulness and destiny of your children, depend in a great measure, on their education and their morals depend on their tutors. If the schoolmaster be illieterate and vicious, how can he impart knowledge and virtue to your children? A man of learning will not—cannot devote is time and talents for little or nothing. No man deserves a liberal support, better than a good school-master. When therefore a man offers to teach your children cheap, SUSPECT HIM. A child will learn more in one quarter at a good, than in *two* at a poor school. It is cheaper therefore in the end to give a good schoolmaster 25 dollars a month, than a poor one 15 dollars, for you have half the time.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *December* 7.

Mr. Pleasants presented a remonstrance from a number of the inhabitants of St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, against the petition of other inhabitants of the same place, praying for an alteration in their form of government. Mr Rhea presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana, praying for the alteration just stated. They were both referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom is referred the bill making provision for a temporary government in Upper Louisiana.

Mr. Randolph observed, that this day, (Saturday) was usually set apart to afford the different committees time to transact the business referred to them. The committee of investigation, he said, had intended to examine a witness relative to the expenditure of public money, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them, and expected to make their first report on Monday. In order that they might be indulged with this day for this purpose (although they might not go through the whole of their business if they sat unremittingly till the end of the session) he moved that the house adjourn.

MONDAY, *December* 10.

A great number of petitions and resolutions for the establishment of new post roads, were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished of Friday, (report of the committee on foreign relations.) When the house adjourned on that day, the second resolution (for raising an additional number of regulars) was under discussion.

Mr. Wright moved to insert the words "twenty thousand," so as to authorise the raising that number of men.

The Speaker said this amendment was not in order.

Mr. Smilie hoped the house would decide on the general principle contained in this resolution, and leave the details to be settled hereafter. A concurrence with this principle would decide the great question before the house, which an agreement to the first resolution did not.

Mr. Randolph thought it would be proper, before a vote was taken on this resolution, to know for what purpose these additional troops were wanted. The house ought not to commit itself upon a question of such magnitude, without detailed information. He was as much opposed to raising standing armies now, as he had been. He had seen too much of the corruptions attendant on these establishments in the course of the investigation in which he was engaged, not to disclaim all share in the creation of them. The people of the United States could defend themselves, if necessary, and had no idea of resting their defence on mercenaries, picked up from brothels and tippling houses—pick-pockets who had escaped from Newgate, &c. and sought refuge in this asylum of oppressed humanity. He contended that this resolution contained an unconstitutional proposition, and that the standing army, now in the service of the U. States, was maintained in the very teeth of that part of the constitution which declares that no money for the support of a standing army should be appropriated for more than two years. He again called for information as to the object of the army now proposed to be raised: declaring, that if the president should say they were necessary for the protection of New-Orleans, to be employed against the Indians, or to repel incursions from Canada (although this seemed not to be much thought of) he should not refuse to grant them.

Mr. Grundy expressed his surprise that the gentleman, (Mr. Randolph) should have asked for such information, as he was himself a member of the committee of foreign relations, and had heard all the arguments offered in favour of the report. He cautioned the republicans in the house not to be too hasty in adopting measures before they knew their consequences; for if they assumed a warlike attitude, and afterwards proved faint-hearted, they no doubt would lose the confidence of the nation. He then proceeded to shew the reasons which had influenced him, in the committee of foreign relations to support these resolutions. He contended that there was no middle course between fighting and surrendering our rights: Negociation had been tried with Great-Britain until the very mention of it was loathsome. He took a view of what he called the wrongs inflicted by her upon our lawful commerce, and the extravagant pretensions she set up. It could not be believed, said he, that the British government was serious in demanding of us to negociate with France, so as to have the trade of the continent opened to her. Such a ridiculous proposition was a mere shift. The impressment of American citizens was another injury which ought to be resisted. He stated it as his firm belief that the Prophet and his followers had been urged to hostilities by British influence; and if this was correct,

the war was not to commence, it had already begun. For his own part he wished to see the British driven from this continent. He was in favour of taking the Canadas, in order that they might balance the vast extent of territory in the southern and western country. We had, he said two or three years ago, declared that we had out three alternatives—Embargo, War, or Submission; yet the two first of these had not been resorted to; and of course, according to our own declaration, we have been ever since submitting.—This was a disgraceful picture, but it was true. Another consideration in favour of war, was, that we could not repeal the non-importation law without a gross breach of the faith we had pledged to the French Emperor. This law was demoralizing the nation; and if we could not untie this gordian knot, which we had somehow twisted round ourselves, it must be cut by the sword. Mr. Grundy concluded declaring that he should vote for a war against Great-Britain, unless our differences should be settled with her; and if there were any members in the house unwilling to go so far, they had better retreat now.

Mr. Widgery also spoke in favour of the resolution, and of strong measures. He felt himself bound to avenge the wrongs of impressed seamen. He thought it absurd to apprehend any danger from ten or twenty thousand troops.

Mr. Cheves likewise supported the resolution. He contended that we acted properly in singling out Great-Britain as our enemy, after her refusal to accede to the fair proposition held out to her equally with France, by the law of 1810. It was evident that an additional regular force was necessary both for defence and aggression. He did not, like the gentleman from Tennessee, address himself exclusively to those with whom he generally ranked in politics (republicans) but he addressed himself to all the people of the United States, federalists as well as Republicans, for he believed that in case of war, the government would no where find a more cordial support than among the former. He concluded by hoping that the resolution would be adopted as a preparatory measure.

Mr. Randolph said he had hoped we had already had enough of the nauseous dose of repeating the aggressions of the belligerents. Gentlemen had outrun the executive in selecting their antagonist. If they were determined to go to war with Great Britain, why not lay a simple resolution to that effect, on the table, instead of this pitiful proposition to raise a few thousand vagabonds? Do they suppose that Great Britain, or any other experienced belligerent would shut her eyes and ears against all these expressions of our determination to attack her hereafter, and quietly wait till we were ready? Mr. Randolph was proceeding, when

Mr. Grundy observed, that as the gentleman appeared not to be in so good a state of health as he might be to-morrow, as he (Mr. G.) wished to hear him on this subject in the plenitude of his powers, he moved to adjourn. Carried.

TUESDAY, *December* 10.

The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, (second resolution reported by the committee of foreign relations.)

Mr. Randolph opposed the resolution.—He said it was highly inconsistent in men to advocate a standing army now, who in '98 and '99 were opposed to such establishments, although at that time the army was commanded by the father of his country. Would those (he asked) who refused to raise an army when we had a Washington, a Hamilton, a Pinckney, and other revolutionary heroes of approved valour and patriotism, now consent to put the youth of our country under the command of an acquitted felon? And no one would pretend that we had not, at the time referred to, grounds of complaint against France—Mr. R. referred to the conduct pursued by the government in relation to the aggressions of Spain, in 1805—6. He read an extract from a report made at that time by a select committee of the house, which recommended the raising of a small number of troops, to defend our frontiers against the inroads of the Spaniards. This report, he observed, was deemed of too warlike a tone by the republicans of that day; and it was superceded by a proposition from a gentleman who had since also taken a great fancy to Canada. (Bidwell.) He said the insinuation, that the surmise of the Indian attack on Gov. Harrison having been brought about by British influence, must be totally groundless, or else the executive had been extremly remiss in not giving the alarm. On the contrary, he had heard that very strong suspicions were entertained of the Indians having been excited to acts of hostility from a very different quarter [France.] But he believed the true cause of this affair was to be found in the well known characteristic ferocity of our savage neighbours.—He repelled the idea of these unfounded suspicions. He next adverted to the talk of taking Canada, by first seducing the inhabitants from their loyalty to their own government, in order that they might become good citizens of ours. He had known, indeed, one or two first rate patriots manufactured out of traitors; but he never expected to see the principle acted upon in the gross, although it might sometimes answer in detail. *And when he reflected upon the horrible retort that an enemy might make upon us in the southern country, he hoped to hear no more on that subject.* If we were to conquer Canada, let us do it by valour, and not intrigue.—As to the general policy of a war, he contended that it would not raise the price of southern produce in any one respect whatever, but would decrease their value, if possible, as the history of our revolutionary war proved. He agreed with the gentleman from Tennessee, that the non importation law was demoralizing the nation, and ought to be got rid of; but he thought it strange that this could not be accomplished in any other way than by joining our good friend the Emperor of France, from whom, he insisted, we had nothing to expect. It appeared to him that after we had, by our own wise (he would not say wise-*acre*) measures, contributed to enrich the Canadas and render them valuable, we concluded that we had a right to take possession of them, on the ground that the labourer is worthy of his hire!—He alluded to what had yesterday fallen from Mr. Grundy, in addressing the republican members of the house. In order to know whether he might rank himself with these, he should much rather hear an explanation of the term republicanism from one of the fathers of the church, than from a junior apprentice of the law. Mr. R. adverted to the situation of the southern states. Such was the subordination of the blacks during the revolution, that not one thought of rebellion was ever entertained by them at that time. But far different was the situation of things now.—The infernal principles of French fraternization had been industriously propagated to an alarming degree among the slaves, not only by persons in the shape of pedlars, but even masters had been found silly enough to spread doctrines which laid the knife to their own throats. He spoke from facts when he asserted, that the nightly bell never tolled for fire in Richmond, but the mother hugged her infant closer to her breast. He believed it was no better in South-Carolina. The southern states, he trusted, were competent to self-defence; but they were utterly incapable of waging an offensive war.—He expressed his surprise that we should manifest so unconquerable an enmity towards the country from which we sprung originally. The Russian government excited none of our hatred; we were in friendship with the Dey of Algiers; in fact we hailed savages from every clime; but at the mention of England, all our antipathies were roused. He was willing to make allowances for honest prejudices; but after these prejudices had been conquered by Washington, no man need be ashamed of disavowing them. He confessed he could not but feel a pride in boasting, in common with Englishmen, of Shakespeare, of Newton, of Locke, of Hampden, of Sidney, of Chatham. And by whom was this violent antipathy against England propagated and encouraged in this country? By men who escaped from the jails of Europe, came here and set themselves up as political teachers; whose doctrines ever had their influence on certain members of this house, and whose pupils never displayed any other mark of improvement than a blind devotion to Bonaparte. Could it be possible, he said, that men calling themselves republicans could seriously wish to aid a great military despot in acquiring universal dominion? He conjured the house to reflect a little on the cost of taking Canada before they talked so much about it, before they ran their heads against the post Quebec. If the bounty lands, however, proposed to be given, were to come out of Canada he should be willing to give them, not to wretches who sold themselves for a glass of gin, and a few dollars, but to the clerks in the public offices, who were already making out blank commissions for this land. Mr. R. contrasted the language and conduct of the ruling party with their professions while in the minority; they were now as clamourous for armies and navies as ever men could be found among the Essex junto; and yet they were still excellent republicans!

Mr. Johnson denied that this government was under French influence. He asserted positively, that the late attack of the Indians was occasioned by British influence, by British gold, and British whiskey. We had ample testimony, he said, that they were capable of such conduct, during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Randolph explained, that he had not denied the capacity of the British government to do any thing wicked or silly; he believed they were now under an infatuation; and if the gentleman could convince him that the British government had instigated the Indians in the present instance, he would go with him to Canada in person.

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 11.

Mr. Dawson from the select committee reported a bill to amend the act providing for persons disabled by wounds received in the revolutionary war. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Jennings presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Indiana territory, complaining of the improper interference of their executive in their elections, and praying redress from Congress. Referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of conference, appointed on the part of the house, reported that the committee had conferred with the managers of the Senate relative to the disagreement of the two houses respecting the bill fixing the ratio of representation. He said the committee on the part of the house had proposed that each body should give up its favourite number (37,000 and 35,000) and substitute some other. They had accordingly proposed 40,000, which was peremptorily rejected by the managers of the Senate.—They had then proposed 34,000 which was in like manner rejected; 33,000 and 36,000 shared the same fate. The managers of the Senate had given no reasons for their refusal to agree to any of these propositions, but absolutely insisted on having their own ratio (35,000) or none.

From the *Baltimore Federal Republican*

ANNAPOLIS, Decem. 5.

Gentlemen—The house of delegates have this moment unanimously adopted the enclosed bill introduced by Mr. Dorsey, from Charles. Let it be published that our veterans may learn, at last, this house has appropriated a portion of its immense revenue, to soften their afflictions and to reward their exertions.

Every member was anxious to participate in the honour resulting from the adoption of the bill, and that his name should appear in support of it. With that view, the yeas and nays were called, when the whole of the members amounting to 71, answered in the affirmative and the rule of the house prohibiting the speaker to vote, was suspended in order that his name might appear in the affirmative. We confidently believe that the senate will adopt the bill.

The bill giving equity jurisdiction to the county courts, passed here by a very lage majority—but 10 in the minority.

An act making an uniform provision for the surviving officers and Soldiers of the late Maryland Line, in the Revolutionary War, and for others

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any commissioned officer, staff officer musician or private, who served three years in the late Maryland line of the revolutionary war; and every commissioned officer, staff officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who at the time of his entering into the service of the United States, was a citizen of Maryland, and who did not belong to the quota furnished by another state, and who did not desert the said service, and who served as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive the following pensions: and in order to ascertain, who are entitled to have the benefit of this act.

Be it enacted, That upon application in writing by any person claiming the benefit thereof, to the orphans' court of the county in which he shall reside, the said orphans' court are hereby requested to grant a commission or commissions to some discreet person or persons, to take evidence in and relating to the said petitioner's claim, and upon the return of the said evidence to the said orphan's court, the said orphan's court shall have full power and authority to adjudge, whether the said petitioner comes within the purview and meaning of the act of assembly.

And be it enacted, That the said orphan's court shall, upon giving such adjudication, which said adjudication, shall state the rank of such person in the said service, order and direct that a copy thereof, under the seal of such court, shall be made out by the register of their respective courts, and be delivered to the person so applying for the benefit of this act; and also that a copy thereof as aforesaid, shall be trasmitted to the treasurer of their respective shore, where the said persons shall reside.

And be it enacted, That any commissioned officer, staff officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who has already received a donation except in land or provision from this state, or who draws a pension from the United States, or any other state, shall not be entitled to any provision under this act.

And be it enacted, That the pensions allowed by this act shall be regulated by the following scale, to commence from the passage of this law: To every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, staff officer, musician and private one half of his monthly pay which was established by law.

And be it enacted, That the several treasurers of this state, be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, upon the receiptof such adjudications as aforesaid, to pay unto the person in the same mentioned, or their order, the respective sums designated as aforesaid in quarterly payments, out of any unappropriated money in their respective treasuries.

And be it enacted, That the treasury of the Western Shore be, & he is hereby directed to transmit to the several orphan's court of this state, a list of the persons for whom a provision has been made by law.

And be it enacted, That if any person entitled to the benefit of this act, shall have removed from this state prior to the passage of this law, such person may apply to the orphan's court of the county in which such person last resided, prior to his removal.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7.

Captain Robinson, of the ship Erie, 24 days from Lisbon, furnishes the following information:

On the 6th of November, a telegraphic dispatch was received at Lisbon, stating that General Hill had surprised a detatchment of 2000 French under gen. Fouche, at Zingano; had taken 1000 prisoners, including 40 officers, 2 colonels, and 1 general. Fouche escaped with much difficulty, being badly wounded. On the 10th November, the day Capt. R. sailed, official information was received of the above; in consequence of which, a grand fete was to take place on the following day.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 20.

FROM SPAIN.

Captain Bancroft, 42 days from Algesiras, informs, that a detachment of the French army, said to be under the command of Soult in person, and about 10,000 strong, had a few days previous to his sailing, made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Algesiras, had compelled general Ballisteros whose army consisted of 5,800 effectives, and 600 other troops, to retreat from the possessions held on the heights, and take protection under the batteries of Gibralter. This had been done without any fighting of consequence. A small detachment of Soults army was fallen in with, and about 30 made prisoners, among whom was a colonel: but, the lives lost on both sides did not exceed thirty.

French privateer Diligent.—A letter from Charleston, received in this city, mentions, that an attempt was made to burn the French privateer brig Diligent, now laying at that port; but that on the representation of the French Consul, the Mayor caused the ringleaders to be apprehended and committed to prison.

From the Baltimore Sun.

His coloured majesty the king of Hayti, (Henry I) having left certain ports, opiniatively blockaded without an efficient force to effect the same, has, by accident, captured several American vessels, whose crews he now holds in abject vassalage, and who occasionally receive the pittance of their countrymen, until otherwise relieved—the account of the captured is from an authentic source.

Four blacks of the above crews, and a supercargo we are informed, are condemned to fort Ferrier for life.

The captains of the two privateers, lately burnt at Savannah, have addressed a letter to the French consul at that place, which was first published in the Aurora. In this letter the mayor, militia, &c. are implicated as abettors or assistants in said burning, being instigated by English influence: and, the captains further declare, that the whole town was against them—but that their crews had committed no crime.

The crews of French privateers must be guilty of very heinous offences before a whole town (a democratic town too) would unanimously assist to destroy their vessels.

The statement [says the London Courier of October 7th,] that Capt Bingham, of the the Little Belt had been promoted to the rank of post captain, and to the command of the Volage frigate, is without foundation. capt. Bingham retains the command of the former ship which is undergoing a repair at Deptford.

A great quantity of arms and ammunition with several pieces of brass ordnance have within the last few days, been shipped from the Tower for Bermuda and Quebec.

LONDON, October 22.—The fresh Paris Journals which were received yesterday, still present us only with Bonaparte on his tour. He reached the capital of Holland on the 9th, and continued there on the 11th. The address of the constituted authorities, are such as become the bases slaves of the most brutal master. Bonaparte, on hearing them, must have really felt the right of an arch knave like himself to rule over such a herd of abject miscreants. Our readers will recollect the address of Louis Bonaparte, last year, on taking leave of his Dutch subjects; wherein he assures them, that he had done all in his power to rescue them from the last and lowest of humiliations—their annexation to France—but in vain; and yet Dutchmen are now found to declare to author of this calamitous debasement of their name and nation, that they are more Frenchmen in heart, than in consequence of the union.

Macdonald, it is said in consequence of his violent sufferings from the gout has obtained leave of Bonaparte to quit his command in Spain, and return to France.

From late *London Papers*.

A well has lately been discovered in the keeper of Dover castle by Mr. Mantel of that place; it is situate in the thickness of the north east wall near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, being steaned to the bottom with the utmost regularity and compactness; it is about 5 feet in diameter and is upwards of 400 feet deep. This according to tradition, is the indentical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the castle of Dover, into the hands of Wm. the Conqueror, the breach of which promise cost the former his life and kingdom. Its existence in the above mentioned tower had been long known but it had been so carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, till lately, eluded the most diligent investigation.

Love & *Botany Bay*.—It may be remembered, that a short time since an account appeared of a romantic attachment which was so violent as to induce a young lady to folly a convict to Botany-bay. It has been reported that she was actually accompanying her lover, but this was not the case. The circumstance is of a very extraordinary nature. The heroine of the story who is respected and accomplished; had conceived an affection for the youth, which was not returned until all the resources by which a disapated life had been supported were drained. The young man having experienced the ills which vice inflicts, was resolved to commence a life of virtue, but so strongly had his former habits operated upon him, that the first step he took to reformation was one by which his character was lost forever. Being in the want of the means of establishing himself and his beloved in a comfortable situation, he had the rashness to commit a forgery. The sentence off death which had been passed upon him, was commuted to that of transportation, but the love of the young lady was rather increased by the disgrace, proceeding, no doubt, from the considerations that she was the cause of the calamity. Her parents and friends exerted all their influence to check her ardour, but in vain, and they were compelled, by her threats of suicide, to let her follow her lover. She is about 24 years of age, and possesses a good person; her eyes fixed and resolute, and bear a capability in them which felicity might have raised into beauty. The young man is broad and stout, and has nothing in his appearaance or manners in any way extraordinary.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 27, 1811.

By accounts from Meadville and Waterford, we are informed, that severe shocks of an Earthquake were felt at those places on Monday morning the 16th inst. at the same time of those experienced here. At Meadville, the one which happened at 3 o'clock was so sensibly felt, that many persons were awakened by the rocking of their beds, and the tremulations motion continued from 10 to 15 minutes—the one at 8 o'clock was nearly as severe, but did not continue so long—the tops of the trees over the town were seen to vibrate for about a minute, and the puddles of water in the streets appeared in waves as if a sudden blast of wind had passed over them. On Tuesday about the middle of the day, a third shock was felt, but was slighter than the others.

Letters have been received from the Cherokee, Chocktaw and Creek Agencies, all as late as Nov. 25th, which state that those Indians remain quiet and friendly, and that the Prophet's attempts to instigate them against the United States had proved unsuccessful, except with some few Creeks, who, it is said have gone to join his party.

Nat. Intel.

In the Senate, the bill for completing the existing military establishment, has finally passed that body.

The House of Representatives yesterday agreed, by large majorities, to all the measures recommended by the committee of Foreign Relations, with the exception of the proposition to permit our merchantmen to arm, on which there appears to be a considerable diversity of opinion. The expediency of these measures will, however, be again debated, and their adoption opposed, when the bills which are to be predicated on the resolutions come before the House; and it is till that time probably that the gentlemen of the federal party have deferred their opposition, for it will be observed that no federal member has as yet offered to the House his sentiments on the proposed system.—*ib.*

The commissioners appointed by the legislature of New-York, to open a canal between the great lakes and Hudson's river, have directed a letter to the legislature of this state, through the governor, requesting them to contribute their assistance in the accomplishment of the project.

Ken. Staresman.

The whole number of inhabitants in the United States and the territories, is Seven Millions, two hundred and thirty nine thousand, nine hundred and three (*including* one million, one hundred and ninety-one thousand, three hundred and sixty-four slaves, and also one hundred and eighty six thousand, four hundred and forty-six persons, except Indians not taxed) of which there are two millions, nine hundred and ninety eight thousand, one hundred and forty one free white males,—and two millions, eight hundred and seventy-three thousand, ninehundred and fifty-two free white females.

The following is the amount and species of military force proposed to be raised by the bill reported in the senate by Mr. Giles, chairman of the committee raised in that body on our foreign relations:

Infantry,	20,702
Artillery,	1,918
Light Artillery,	1,158
Cavalry,	1,182
General Staff,	21
Hospital Staff,	20

The following resolutions were submitted to the legislature of this state, by Mr. Gemmill, a senator from Chester county. These resolutions have been adopted by the collected *wisdom* of Pennsylvania, and forwarded to the President of the United States.

Relative to the proceedings of the general government with the belligerent powers—Read in the senate of this state, December 5, 1811

1 *Resolved*, That the policy of the British government, as exhibited by her naval power on the high seas, and ex-

pressed by her envoy near the U. States, merits the reprobation, and cannot but rouse the virtuous indignation of every friend to this country and its government.

2 *Resolved*, That when submission or resistance, to the unjust demands of a tyrant, is the only alternative, the latter only can be chosen by the freemen of America.

3. *Resolved*, That though we would rejoice in that adoption and practice of justice which would insure, to Great Britain, our friendship and friendly intercourse, we will, in order to repel aggression and obtain reparation, vigorously exert all the powers which we possess, to accelerate the accomplishment of such military preparations as the wisdom of our national legislature may require.

4 *Resolved*, That it is our duty, as legislators, to employ a suitable portion of the finances of this commonwealth in promoting the growth and prosperity, and in securing the permanence of our infant manufactures; that as individuals of the community we will, as much as possible, abstain from wearing any thing in our apparel that is not the product of these manufactures, and that we will recommend the same patriotic practice to our constituents.

5. *Resolved*, That the question merits serious consideration, whether, in order to suppress the system of plunder and impression on the high seas, it would, or would not, be a just, humane and efficient retaliation, to lay hold on property of the British government or its subjects, wherever such property can be found, to an amount sufficient to indemnify the plundered American; and for every impressed American citizen, to seize a subject of his Britannic majesty, wherever such subject can be found, and subject him to imprisonment and labor corresponding to the condition of the impressed American on board of a British ship of war.

6 *Resolved*, That the wisdom, patriotism, and firmness of the executive and councils of the general government, entitle them to our perfect confidence, and their measures to our prompt and zealous co-operation.

7. *Resolved*, That the governor of this commonwealth be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States, with a request that he communicate them to congress

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General Wilkinson's Trial

Is not closed. The result is doubtful.—If there is such a thing as intelligence and virtue, honor and independence, in the U. States army, it is to be found in the court martial, which is trying Gen Wilkinson. The public ought to be satisfied with the result of their doings. Whether found guilty or acquitted, it is hoped the torrent of invective against 'Wilkinson' will cease to be heard.—*Washingtonian.*

A few days ago says, (says a St. Louis paper, of Nov, 16) in digging a well, by order of col. Bissel, at Belle Fountaine, at the depth of 40 feet, a tooth was found bearing a strong resemblance to that of a human being: what renders this most extraordinary is, that the place where the well is dug, is not the alluvion of any river, but the high land which borders the Missouri bottom where the ground could not have undergone any change by the gradual operation of natural causes, for a thousand years. Before reaching this tooth, various stratta of clay were dug through, and from appearance and situation of the place, it appears almost impossible, that any subteraneous vein of water could have passed through, which might have carried the tooth to the place from some other more exposed.

Horrible Massacre.—The late London papers contain the particulars of the slaughter of the whole remaining race of the *Mamelukes* in Egypt, by order of the *Turkish* government. The massacre commenced on the first of March last at Cairo, when eight hundred were butchered in the citadel of Cairo, where they were enticed under the pretence of celebrating a grand festival; and in the course of the month seven or eight hundred more were destroyed in the towns and villages. A report had also reached England, that the last individuals of this celebrated race were extirpated in Upper Egypt by the troops of the Pachea. The heads of the chiefs were sent in pickle to Constantinople. A list of the principal names, such as Achmet Bey, Murad Bay, Ali Bay, Jussruf Bay, Ibrahim Bay, &c. are given The details of this horrid catastrophe are shockingly barbarous, and would be read with all the interest of pitying curiosity, but are too long for admission to our restricted limits.—*Columbian.*

LEXINGTON (Ken.) Decem. 17,

On yesterday morning about half after 2 o'clock was experienced a very severe shock from an Earthquake, at this place, it lasted about 2 minutes—about half after 7 it again was felt, but not in such an alarming degree. Nature appears to have been prodigal in the exhibition of her phœnomena, during the present year—a fierey Comet has for many months appeared in continual view.—Tornadoes have ravaged the continent from Maine to Georgia.—The Ocean has been the subject of Volcanic terror; and new Islands have arisen therefrom. The great scale upon which Nature is operating should be a solemn admonition to men, (or those ANIMALS in the shape of men) to abandon the pitiful, grovelling, schemes of venality and corruption in the prosecution of which they are so ardently engaged. An HONEST heart, alone, can view those great events, with composure. The political swindler the assasin of REPUTATION, must feel severely, the visitation of conscience, at such momentuous periods, when Nature appears, in spasmodic fury, no longer tolerate the moral turpitude of man.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *December* 18.

On Monday morning last, about 35 minutes after 2 o'clock, A M. this place experienced a severe shock of an Earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise.—Three or four shocks, not so severe, succeeded it in the course of the morning.—The houses shook excessively. The top of the front chimney of the new courthouse fell off.

A slight shock was again felt about 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

It is thought the noise proceeded from the S. W.

BARLEY.

NO more Barley will be received at the Point Brewery until the 10th of February, after which time it will be received as usual.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

December 23, 1811

Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12, 1811.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. A lad from 14 to 16 years of age will be taken on liberal terms. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, OR IN ANY WISE CONCERN,

Be it Known;

THAT we the subscribers, believing that an Association for the purposes of making insurances on houses, stores and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade, and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; on vessels descending or boats ascending or descending, the rivers, together with their cargoes, against loss or damage by the perils of navigation; for raising a fund for the purpose of assisting the farmers, mechanics and merchants in the purchase and sale of such articles as they respectively raise, make, manufacture or deal in, will materially tend to bring into active operation the resources of the western country—to encourage the spirit of improvement and enterprise in commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, by affording to all, facilities in the prosecution of their business and indemnity against those accidents which often sweep away the fruits of industry, have associated and do hereby associate and form ourselves into a company to be called the

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

And we do hereby covenant and agree that the following Articles of this our Association, shall be fundamental ones, and that they shall not be altered except by the consent of two-thirds in number of the stockholders, who shall own at least three-fourths of the stock of said company

ARTICLE I.

The capital stock of said company shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States, and shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each: the amount of the shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers into the hands of the managers hereinafter named, in gold or silver, or in bank notes equivalent thereto of the chartered banks of the state of Pennsylvania, or other current notes, in the following manner, to wit:—five per cent. shall be paid on each share at the time of subscribing these articles, and five per cent. shall be paid on each share on every succeeding thirty days, until the payments on each share shall amount to thirty per cent. and such farther sums as the managers shall from time to time require, on their giving at least sixty days notice; provided that the managers shall have power at any time hereafter, and they are hereby authorised to extend and increase the capital stock to any amount not exceeding one million of dollars, by receiving subscriptions for disposing of shares of fifty dollars each, to any person or persons, in such manner as they shall think fit; in which case such new subscribers or purchasers, shall become parties to this association: provided, that if any profit shall be made by such disposition, the same shall accrue to all the stockholders, and be distributed accordingly.

ARTICLE II.

THAT the following persons are hereby constituted and appointed managers of the said company, and shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday of July eighteen hundred and twelve, and until they or their successors shall be duly elected as herein provided: And all elections for managers or other officers of the company, shall be by ballot; and the person having the highest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

MANAGERS.

William Wilkins, *Thomas Hoge*,
Thomas Cromwell, *(Greensburgh)*
James Riddle, *John Hoge*,
James Morrison, *(Washington)*
Wm. M'Candless, *Jas. W. Nicholson*,
C. Cowan, *(Geneva)*
F. B. Holmes, *George Anshutz*,
Jeremiah Barker, *George Sutton*.
John Darragh,

ARTICLE III.

SHOULD any vacancy at any time happen in the board of managers, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining managers, for the time being, shall elect a manager to fill such vacancy, until the next election; and on the first Monday of July one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and on the same day in every succeeding year, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company shall be holden at such place as the managers shall appoint, by notice to be published in all the newspapers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, at least twenty days anticedent to such meeting, for the purpose of electing fifteen managers for the ensuing year; and the said managers thus elected, shall, at their first meeting to be held on the first following Monday, after such election in each year, choose one of their number as president; provided, that in case it should happen, at any time, that an election of managers should not be made upon any day *when pursuant* to these articles it ought to have been made, it shall be lawful on any day thereafter to hold and make an election of managers, in such manner as the managers for the time being, or a majority of them may direct and appoint.

ARTICLE IV.

NONE but a stockholder, being a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall be eligible as a manager, and no director of any bank shall at the same time be a manager of this company. The managers shall have power to appoint one or more clerks, as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the company, and allow to the president and clerks for their services such compensation, and require from the clerks such security for their good behaviour as they may think proper and reasonable.

Not less than eight managers shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, unless in case of sickness, or necessary absence, when his place may be supplied by any other manager whom a majority of the managers present shall appoint for that purpose.

In case of the death, resignation or removal of the president, the managers for the time being, shall appoint from their number, one person to fill the vacancy, who shall hold the office during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.—From and after the election to be held on the first Monday of July 1812, not more than eleven of the managers elected by the stockholders, and who have served as such, shall be eligible for more than one year in any term of two years, but the manager who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

ARTICLE V.

THE president and managers shall have power in the name and for the use of said company, to purchase, erect or rent such buildings as may be necessary for the accommodation of the company in the transaction of their business. To make insurances on houses, stores, and other buildings, with the furniture, goods, utensils of trade and materials for manufacture therein contained, against loss or damage by fire; on vessels and boats navigating the rivers Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, Mississippi, and their branches, together with their cargoes against loss and damage by the perils of navigation—To receive on deposit all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of any part of the United States, and to advance on such deposit such sum or sums of money as they may think prudent to encourage and promote the agriculture and manufactures of the country—To borrow money whenever in their opinion the objects of this association can be promoted thereby, and to give therefor notes, bills, receipts, or other evidences of debt: And whenever in their opinion the stock of this company shall amount to a sum more than sufficient for the above purposes, the president and managers may loan the same on real or personal security, to such persons as they may think proper, in such manner and on such terms as in their opinion will best encourage the agriculture and manufacturing interests of the western country; provided, that the whole amount of debts which shall at any time be due by said company by note, contract or agreement, shall not be more than double the amount of the capital stock of the company exclusive of the money which may be in the hands of the clerk for the use of the company; if the debts of the company should exceed the above sum, the president, managers, and clerk for the time being, shall be responsible for the same.

They shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders for the purposes relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least thirty days notice in all the newspapers published in the borough of Pittsburgh, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

They shall keep fair and regular entries in a book provided for that purpose, of their proceedings; and on any question, when two managers voting shall require it, the yeas and nays of the managers voting, shall be duly inserted on their minutes, and these minutes be at all times on demand produced to the stockholders, when at a general meeting the same shall be required

They shall be capable of exercising such other power and authority, and of making, revising, altering or annulling such bye-laws and regulations for the goverement of the company and that of their officers and affairs, as they, or a majority of them, shall from time to time deem expedient, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this state, or these articles of association; and to use, employ and dispose of the joint stock, funds, or the property of the company, agreeably to the objects of this association, (subject only to the restrictions herein contained) as to them, or a majority of them, shall seem expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

THE shares of the capital stock of the company shall be transferrable on their books, agreeably to such rules, and in conformity to such laws, as may from time to time be established in that respect by the managers

No transfer of stock in this company shall be considered as binding upon the company, unless made in a book or books kept for that purpose by the company; and it is further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder, who shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares whatever, shall thenceforth cease to be a member of this company; and any person or persons whatever, who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall thenceforth become and be a member of this company, according to the articles of association.

ARTICLE, VII.

DIVIDENDS of the profits of the company, or of so much of the said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared and paid half yearly commencing on the first Monday of January, 1813; and the said dividends shall from time to time be determined by a majority of the managers at a meeting to be held for that purpose, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits actually acquired by the company, so that the capital stock thereof shall never be impaired by a dividend. Provided always that, no dividend or dividends shall be declared or paid upon any share or shares of stock on which the sums called for have not been fully paid, according to these articles or the requisitions of the managers.

And if the said managers, shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the managers who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, and assenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the company for the amount or proportion of the said stock, so divided by the said managers; and such managers who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall immediately declare at such meeting his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings.

ARTICLE. VIII.

THE business of the company shall be transacted in some convenient place within the borough of Pittsburgh, unless in case of contagion, invasion of an enemy, or some other reasonable cause, to be determined by the managers, for the time being, or a majority of them, at a meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE IX.

ALL bills, bonds, notes, and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company, shall be signed by the President and countersigned or attested by the clerk of the company: and the funds of the company shall in no case be held resposible for any contract or engagement, whatever, unless the same shall be so signed and countersigned, or attested, as aforesaid. And any contract or engagement made with the President or Clerk of the company, shall be signed by some one manager and countersigned, or attested, by another.

ARTICLE. X.

THE number of votes, to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be according to the number of shares by him held, and the sums paid thereon in the proportion following, that is to say; on each share on which the sums called for have been paid and not exceeding two shares one vote; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every three shares above ten and not exceeding thirty one vote; for every four shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote, for every five shares, above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote, and for every six shares above one hundred, one vote; provided that when any stockholder at the time of election shall have paid the whole amount of any number of shares he shall be entitled to additional votes according to the above ratio, but this right to additional votes shall cease, when all the shares subscribed for are fully paid. But no share shall confer a right to vote, which has not been holden at least three calender months previous to the election and unless it be holden by the person in whose name it appears, absolutely and bona fide in his own right or that of his wife, and for his or her sole use and benefit, or as an executor or administrator, or guardian, or in the right and use of some copartnership, corporation or society, of which he or she may be a member, and not in trust for or to the use of any other person. And the stockholders so qualified as aforesaid, not residing within the county of Allegheny, shall be admitted to vote by proxy, under such regulations as the managers may from time to time enact.

ARTICLE. XI.

FOR the well ordering and conducting of elections, the managers shall previously thereto, appoint three stockholders, (not being managers) to be judges of the election who shall conduct and regulate the same, they shall determine whether the persons voted for are duly qualified to be elected managers, and do come truly and plainly within the provisions of these articles; and after the conclusion of the ballot shall decide and declare who are elected managers for the ensuing year.

ARTICLE XII.

THIS association shall continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. But the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may by their concurring vote, at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any prior period; provided that notice of such meeting and its object, be published in all the news papers printed in the borough of Pittsburgh, for at least three months previous to the time appointed for such meeting. And immediately on the dissolution of this association, certain effectual measures shall be taken by the existing managers for closing all concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits, which may remain, among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers on the 18th inst WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

The President and Managers resolved that Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of the Company be opened on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY next, at the following places, and under the superintendance of the following Commissioners, viz.

In *Pittsburgh*, at the house of William Morrow—George Sutton, Thomas Cromwell, and James Morrison, Commissioners.

In *Canonsburgh*, at the house of Henry Westbay—Craig Ritchie and John Roberts, Commissioners.

In *Washington*, at the house of Matthew Ocheltree—John Hoge, George Baird, and John Wilson, Commissioners.

In *Geneva*, at the house of Mr. Bailey, innkeeper—James W. Nicholson and Thomas Cowzer, Commissioners.

In *Brownsville*, at the house of John Hazlip—William Hoge and Joseph Thornton, Commissioners.

In *Union Town*, at the house of Col. Thomas Collins—Gen. Thomas Meason, John Miller, and Rich. W. Lane, Commissioners.

In *Connellsville*, at the house of David Barns—Sam. Trevor, Isaac Meason, Jr. and Samuel G. Wertz, Commissioners.

In *Greensburgh*, at the house of Simon Drum, sen.—Thos Hoge, John Morrison, and Simon Drum, Jr. Commissioners.

In *Beaver*, at the house of Joseph Hemphill—Robert Moore and James Lyon, Commissioners.

In *Meadville*, at the house of James Gibson—Thomas R. Kennedy, Henry Hurst, and James Herriott, Commissioners.

In *Erie*, at the house of Thomas Rees.—Col. Thomas Forster, Robert Knox and Seth Reed, Commissioners.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

Attest.

THOMAS CROMWELL, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 20, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in Surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce —Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 4t

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom — Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8 miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No 130, and an entire lot, No 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Have on hand the following valuable
BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols
Home's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French of M. Berquin, 2 vols
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

BEST green Havanne coffee in bags heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley —A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for Sale at the Bookstore of
PATTERSON & HOPKINS,
(Price 75 Cents.)
A NARRATIVE
Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the
REV DAVID GRAHAM.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.
No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,
Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of
Queensware, Glass and China.
Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9. 1811

J. T. TURNER,
From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, four doors north of
Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN,
sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE
MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26.1811.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a soverein remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion —removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN
GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar.
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Monongahela river, about two miles from M'Kee's Port, a bright bay Horse, rising 4 years old, about 15 hands high, newly shod, and is cropped in one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES JEFFERIES.

November 29, 1811.